

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906

XLIV—NO. 19

ADMIRAL TRAIN PASSES AWAY

Sea Fighter Struck at His Post in the Far East.

WAS A VICTIM OF URAEMIA

As Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet He Was Assigned the Task of Maintaining Neutrality in Philippine Waters During the War Between Russia and Japan.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The navy department has been notified of the death of Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet. He died at Chefoo, China, at 9:16 a.m. As commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, the important duty of maintaining strict neutrality in Philippine waters during the Russian-Japanese war, devolved upon Admiral Train. He was 61 years of age and would have retired from active service in May of



REAR ADMIRAL TRAIN.

next year. During his service of almost a score of years at sea, he served on many stations. During the Spanish war he commanded the auxiliary cruiser Prairie in the North Atlantic patrol squadron and he had been a rear admiral since 1894.

Assistant Surgeons Theodore Normand Pease and Harry Lee Brown, of the United States navy, have been ordered by the secretary of the navy to appear before a court martial and answer to the charges of "gouging" while being examined for promotion last week. "Gouging" is a naval term bearing on actions of candidates during their examination. Secretary Bonaparte had appointed a court martial to meet Monday at the Washington navy yard. All assistant surgeons eligible for promotion took the examination.

Couple Held Up.

El Reno, Okla., Aug. 4.—Two highwaymen held up and robbed Samuel Roland and Miss Corinne Jones, of Dallas, Texas, at a railroad station near El Reno, assaulted the woman and were captured by a posse after a pursuit in which an unknown man was killed. Roland and Miss Jones, who are young people, were waiting for a train at the station when two men with pistols robbed them of money and valuables, assaulted Miss Jones and fled. Roland sent word to El Reno and a posse started after the robbers. After the train on which the two men attempted to escape was surrounded and during the search a stranger started to run. On refusing to head a call to stop he was shot down. The two prisoners were positively identified by Miss Jones and Roland. The dead man has not been identified.

Up to the Mutual.

New York, Aug. 4.—An order directing the Mutual Life Insurance company to show cause on Tuesday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring it to furnish a correct list of policyholders to the state superintendent of insurance and the International policyholders' committee, was signed by Justice Glegiebig and Donovan. The order further directs the company to show why the committee shall not be permitted to use stencils which the insurance company is now alleged to be using in addressing its policyholders.

Mayor of Havana.

Havana, Aug. 4.—The new city council appointed by President Palma has elected Julio de Cardenas mayor of Havana. This is in accordance with the wishes of the president. This result was obtained only after long discussion. Seven of the most radical of the moderate aldermen refused to participate and resigned. The new mayor is a conservative, moderate and not radically partisan. The claim is made that the city government, although nominally largely moderate, will now be essentially non-partisan.

Result of Explosion.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 4.—W. I. Fletcher was instantly killed, Lee Brooks, a negro, was covered by burning alcohol and received burns which

would prove fatal, and the entire building was gutted by fire as a result of an explosion in the rectifying room of the wholesale liquor house of Jopat & Company here. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Moody After Railroads.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Moody, in accordance with the policy heretofore determined on, has directed further prosecutions of a number of railroads for violations of the federal safety appliances acts. The United States attorneys for the various districts wherein the violations were committed, will be directed to file and vigorously prosecute suits for the recovery of the statutory penalty. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company will be sued for seventeen penalties, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern for thirty penalties.

FLEET PACER.

Records Shattered at Cleveland by The Broncho, a Mare.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—Get-away day at the Glenville track was a memorable one in the horse world. The program consisted of three events, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' consolation, the 2:19 class pacem and the free-for-all pace, but three world's records were shattered by that fleet foot pacer, The Broncho. This little daughter of Stom Cliffe, who was recently purchased by Rochon and Doble of Winnipeg for \$10,000, won the three heats of the free-for-all pace in 2:03; 2:03 1/4 and 2:02 3/4, thereby breaking the world's record for three consecutive heats by a quarter of a second, the world's record for pacing mares in a race and the world's record for the fastest third heat in a race. In the M. & M. consolation Czarina Dawson won in straight heats, never being headed during the race. Vance Nuchols with W. P. Murray's Italia won the 2:19 class field in straight heats from field of eight.

Seymour's Kick.

New York, Aug. 4.—Seymour, the fielder, for whose release the New York National league club paid \$10,000 recently to the Cincinnati club, and who has been playing with the local team for some time, refused to don a uniform here in a game with St. Louis at the Polo grounds. Seymour claims that he is entitled to a share of the money paid by the New York management to Cincinnati for his release and until this is done, he says he will not play no longer with the New Yorks nor with any other club. The management of the local club cannot do anything in the case, as they have nothing to say to what arrangement or agreement the player may have made with the Cincinnati management.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 —4 7 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 1 1
Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Harris and Armbruster.

AT DETROIT—R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 —3 6 4
New York 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 8
Batteries—Donovan and Warner; Orth and Kneinow.

AT ST. LOUIS—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 4 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —1 8 1
Batteries—Glade and O'Connor; Hughes and Wakefield.

AT CLEVELAND—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 —7 8 5
Philadelphia 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 5 —10 9 4
Batteries—Rhoades and Buslow; Plank and Powers and Schreck.

CLUBS W. L. P.C. CLUBS W. L. P.C.
Phila. 58 84 .630 Det'l. 48 45 .516
N. Y. 55 26 .604 St. L. 47 46 .505
Clev. 52 46 .555 Wash. 34 58 .570
Chi. 52 43 .547 Bost. 26 27 .271

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 —2 2 1
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —1 7 0
Batteries—Lindemann and Needham; Wicker and Livingston.

AT BROOKLYN—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —1 5 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —2 6 6
Batteries—Lynch and Gibson; Scanlon and Bergen.

AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —1 9 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 6 3
Batteries—Brown and Kling; Lush and Donovan.

Second game: R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 —7 13 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 7 3
Batteries—Reulbach and Moran; Dougley and Donovan.

AT NEW YORK—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —1 6 2
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —2 6 6
Batteries—Thompson and Marshall; Ames and Bowerman.

CLUBS W. L. P.C. CLUBS W. L. P.C.
Chi. 68 29 .701 Clev'l. 43 54 .443
N. Y. 60 32 .652 Brook. 39 54 .419
Pitts. 58 33 .641 St. L. 36 62 .397
Phi. 43 53 .448 Bost. 33 62 .347

PRICE TOO STEEP.

Boston, Aug. 4.—President Harry Pulliman, of the National league, came here hopeful of being able to purchase the Boston National league club. After a conference with the owners he announced that the price they demanded, although reasonable in his estimation, was in excess of what he could pay, and that he has therefore relinquished all intention of becoming a baseball magnate in this city.

STRIKE ORDER NOW IN EFFECT

Industrial Establishments Tied Up by Russian Workmen.

RAILROADS STILL RUNNING

Outbreak on Board the Cruiser Bogatyr Quickly Suppressed, Two Hundred Mutineers Being Seized. Governor the Victim of an Assassin. Military Dictatorship Probable.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Demands, economic and political, have been formulated by the Moscow regiment of the guards stationed in St. Petersburg. Cossacks have been sent to the barracks of this regiment.

An incipient mutiny broke out at Helsingfors on the Russian cruiser Bogatyr. It was immediately put down in the arrest of two hundred sailors.

The governor of Samara was instantly killed by a bomb thrown by an assassin who was subsequently arrested. The governor's head and feet were torn off by the explosion.

This city was dark last night. The employees of the electric lighting plants, always the earliest barometric record of political conditions, ceased work during the afternoon in obedience to the call for a general strike. This call already has been obeyed by 2,000 factory hands in the capital. It will be impossible, however, to predict the success of this universal political strike until Monday, as the workmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces have two holidays, Saturday, which is the fete day of the dowager empress and a great religious feast, and their regular holiday of Sunday. Up to this hour the railroad men had not heeded the call for a general strike, except in the case of an insignificant bobtail line running to shore resorts in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The men of this road barricaded the line with the result that they had an unimportant collision with Cossacks.

Pickets of cavalry and infantry were the most conspicuous features on the streets of St. Petersburg. Business houses generally have boarded up their windows, as they did in the days of the great October strike. Practically all of the street cars in the city have stopped running and the car drivers are threatening to cease work.

The fate of cabinet is in the balance and Russia is upon the verge of disorders which may lead either to the reign of the military or the proletariat. It can be stated definitely that the first step toward a dictatorship may be taken Sunday or Monday by the nomination of Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command of all the troops in Russia. This would virtually place him in control of all the disturbed districts of the empire where martial law has been proclaimed.

This matter was a subject of earnest discussion during the interview between the emperor and Premier Stolypin, from which the premier returned in a greatly vexed state of mind. The revolutions at Sveaborg and Cronstadt and the mutiny on board the cruiser Pamiat Azova gave tone to the conversation between his majesty and the premier. These events, although they have all ended fortunately, apparently have left a strong impression upon the mind of the czar.

MILLER DISMISSED.

Washington, Aug. 4.—W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of bindery of the government printing office, who was suspended by the public printer on July 21 for insubordination and insolence, was dismissed from the government service. Miller's former suspension in 1903 was the cause of President Roosevelt's order, declaring the government printing office and all offices where workmen are employed by the government, to be "open shops."

LAW HOLD INVALID.

New York, Aug. 4.—The state law of New York, restricting the labor by women and children to ten hours a day and sixty hours a week, in a factory, was declared by Justice Olmstead in a decision handed down in the court of special sessions, to be "an unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights." The ruling was concurred in by Justice McKeon and Deuel. Judge Olmstead declared that the law was class legislation.

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BOYS WERE TAGGED.

Boston, Aug. 4.—Each of them wearing a tag marked "Portland, Ore., U.S.A." three little girls, the oldest not more than 12 years, arrived here unaccompanied on the Cunard line

steamer Ivernia, from Helsingfors, Finland. The girls were given over to the railroad officers for their journey across the continent. They go to their father, Peter Westgard, of Portland, Ore.

OHIO BRIEFS.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State At Cedar Point.

Cedar Point, O., Aug. 4.—Several of the Democratic state senators attending the reunion here got together and declared off the caucus called by Senator P. W. Ward of Cuyahoga. It was decided to hold a caucus in Columbus while the Democratic state convention is in session for the purpose of getting a closer working organization of Democratic senators. The crowning event of the reunion was the banquet at "The Breakers." More than 300 assemblymen, former assemblymen, state officers and guests, including ladies, were at the tables. Governor Harris made an address, tribute being paid to the memory of Governor Patterson.

Another Rate War.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—A railroad rate war in which the Erie and Big Four roads are the principals is again on here and includes the principal part of Ohio. The Big Four recently made a Sunday excursion rate to various points in Ohio and return of \$3.50. The Erie upon the inauguration of the rate war announced a rate of 25 cents to these same points and return. The competition between the two roads has reached the point of affecting passenger traffic nearly all over the state, and thus indirectly involves other roads. A former rate war between the Erie and Big Four was only recently declared off.

BIG DEFICIT FOUND.

Akron, O., Aug. 4.—Examiners Poulsen and Raley filed their report of the examination of the Summit county treasury with Probate Judge Pardoe. It shows that there is a deficit in the treasury of \$272,451. The examiners say this deficit was \$892,154 at the time the examination was begun, but since then a large amount of borrowed money has been returned. The report says a large part of the loans are unsecured and that a considerable part of the securities representing loans of public funds are renewals of obligations taken by former treasurers and carried by the present treasurer, Fred E. Smith.

ADVERSE TO THE ICE MEN.

Toledo, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Babcock in common pleas court handed down his decision in the ice cases, sustaining Judge Kinkade in every particular and exonerating him of having made any promise or suggestion of leniency as claimed by the attorneys for the ice trust. Were it not for the fact that the ice men's attorneys succeeded in getting into circuit court on error, the defendants would at once have to go to the workhouse. Technically their cases are yet pending in the upper court.

JOHNSON NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Kennedy of common pleas court decided that Mayor Johnson was not guilty of contempt of court as charged in connection with tearing up of tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway company last week on Fulton street. The court held that W. J. Springborn, director of public service, violated the temporary injunction issued by Judge Ford in the case. Springborn was fined \$100 and costs. An application for a new trial was filed by attorneys for Springborn.

DROWNED IN THE OHIO.

Gallipolis, O., Aug. 4.—While the United States snagboat E. A. Woodruff was clearing from the Gallipolis island channels in the Ohio, the body of Charles Mitchell, drowned from the Henry M. Stanley, Tuesday night, was washed up. Mitchell, it is alleged, attempted to assault a 17-year-old white passenger from Cincinnati in her stateroom and fearing the vengeance of the excited passengers, jumped overboard.

MUST RETURN MONEY.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 4.—Judge Richards, of common pleas court, decided that Gustavus Graham, known as "Honest Gus," formerly county treasurer, must pay back to the county treasury \$1968.87, as principal and interest, which he admitted he had received from local bankers with whom he deposited county funds, as "Christmas presents."

CANDIDATES

For General Overseer of Zion File Certificates in Court.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Two candidates filed their certificates of nomination for the office of general overseer of the Christian Apostolic Catholic church in Zion City in the United States circuit court. The candidates are Wilbur Glen Voliva, who took charge of the church and Zion City after John Alexander Dowle had been suspended, and Alfred E. Bills, a former adherent of Dowle, who claims to be opposed to Voliva. Dowle through his attorneys disclaims any connection with Bills. Bills is said to be a large property owner in Zion City and has lived in that city for five years. Dowle, through his attorneys, for the second time announced that he would not be a candidate.

CLAIM PLEDGE WAS VIOLATED

Balfour and His Followers Leave the House During Debate.

JEERED BY THE OPPOSITION

Extraordinary Scene in the Commons, Following Discussion of the Trades Disputes Bill—Measure Passes the Committee Stage and is Reported to the House.

London, Aug. 4.—The trades dispute bill passed the committee stage in the house of commons and was reported to the house amid ministerial cheering. Considerable excitement marked the debate during which several amendments proposed by the government were defeated by narrow majorities. There was an extraordinary scene after midnight, following Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman's refusal to accept Lord Robert Cecil's motion to report progress, Lord Roberts saying that the prime minister had pledged himself that the debate should not continue after 11 o'clock. When the motion was defeated by a government majority of 212, Mr. Balfour accused the prime minister of deliberately breaking his pledge. He declined to take further part in the proceedings and invited his followers to leave the house. The invitation was accepted by all the three score of members of the opposition present amid ironical ministerial, nationalist and laborite cheering.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gleitsman left Saturday morning for a few days' visit with friends in Sandusky.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Webb and daughter Miriam left today for a visit with relatives in Mansfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fleming left Saturday morning for Buffalo and Niagara Falls for a week's visit.

Mrs. J. H. Sinclair, of Colorado Springs Col., is visiting at the home of Harvey Everhard, on the Plains.

The ladies of St. Mary's congregation will have a lawn fete Tuesday evening, August 7. Everybody is invited.

Henry Smith and M. C. Mowery, of Phalanx station, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Koch, in Chester street.

Dr. and Mrs. Ben Gross and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Laney, of Dalton, left Saturday afternoon for Niagara Falls and Canada.

Miss Florence Diller and Miss Eleanor Wantz left Saturday morning for a ten days' visit in Cleveland, Norwalk and Sandusky.

The forty-second annual session of the Stark County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Auditorium at Canton, August 20-24.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeClair, of West Oak street, left Saturday afternoon for a ten days' trip up the lake and to Niagara Falls.

Ernest E. Robb, a coal miner, aged 49, despondent over ill health, blew his brains out with a shot gun at his home in New Philadelphia, Thursday evening.

Engineer Shanklin, of the C. H. & D. railroad, and Mrs. Shanklin, whose home is at Piqua, are visiting the latter's mother and family at 19 Dwight street.

The social which was to have been given by the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Monday evening, has been postponed to Monday, August 13.

Fifty-seven acres of land have been optioned near Alliance for an immense plant to be erected by the Mann Street Car Indicator and Advertising Company, which is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

W. E. Kyle, for the past few years with the Diehnen Company, has resigned his position to accept one with the H. L. Reed Clothing Company, of Mansfield. He will move with his family at once.

Mrs. Lily Pryor, adjudged insane and ordered committed to the Massillon hospital some days since, is still in jail, the hospital authorities for some reason having so far refused to admit the woman—Wooster Republican.

George M. Lester, of Baldwin, La., accompanied by his friend, W. H. Harris, of Chicago, arrived in the city on Saturday and are guests at the residence of the former's mother, Mrs. J. M. Lester, in North street.

City Auditor J. U. Douglass announced his candidacy for county recorder on the Democratic ticket Saturday morning. It is expected that he will have no opposition at the Democratic primaries which are to be held in this city August 9.

ing. The brother and family were absent from the city at the time and neighbors became alarmed and notified the police. After being taken into custody the authorities at Massillon were notified and an officer came to take charge of the man who had escaped.—Alliance Review.

While Harry Pebbles, one of the Pittsburgh campers at Odell's lake, was taking a large snapping turtle from a boy at their camp on Tuesday afternoon, the animal suddenly snapped and caught the left eyelid of the unfortunate man between its jaws. The jaws were pried open with great difficulty, but the extremely painful operation was not successful until after the eyelid was torn and lacerated in a terrible manner.—Wooster Republican.

The report of the inspector of mines for the month of July shows more fatal accidents than in any preceding month in the history of the department, there having been fifteen in all the reopening of the mines and the anxiety of the operators to get everything running full blast as soon as possible is thought to be responsible. Of the fifteen who met death, seven were killed in mines located in Guernsey county. Jefferson county was second in the matter of fatalities with four deaths. One miner was killed in Perry county, one in Belmont, one in Portage and one in Hocking.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scotch steel rails deposited on the banks of the Trinity river, near Liberty, Tex., in 1860, have been found. The war broke out and claimed the promoters, the river overflowed and the banks gave way with the steel, which was buried twenty feet below the surface. The rails are in excellent condition, twenty-four foot long. Bids have been made or the steel and the town of Liberty claims a royalty of \$1 per ton. It will cost nearly \$5,000 to recover the rails as cofferdams will have to be built in the river.

A chapter of the Rebekahs was initiated at Orrville Thursday evening with a charter roll of over forty members. The team work was put on by a team from Wooster lodge of the Rebekahs. The installation of the officers took place in the afternoon and was in charge of L. E. Walther, grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, and Grand Secretary Lyman. A big banquet was held in the basement of the new Methodist church and over a hundred sat down to the feast. There were over fifty Rebekahs and Odd Fellows present from Wooster and other nearby towns. The event took place in the Odd Fellows' hall and was marked by imposing ceremonies.

But for prompt medical aid little Theodore Beddoe, a child of 3 years, would have died Thursday evening from the poison taken into his system by eating samples of a patent medicine which was distributed over the city on Saturday afternoon. The little fellow was ill in the yard when he found the medicine child-like he supposed it to be candy and ate freely of it. Last evening he was became suddenly ill upon being interrogated related what he had done. A physician was summoned hastily and upon his arrival he administered an emetic and used other energetic means customary in such cases to save the child's life. After two hours' work the doctor pronounced the little fellow out of danger.—Canton Morning News.

SAVE THE LEAVES'

Use to Be Obtained from Every One That Falls.

The Nantes market gardeners, the most expert commercial cultivators in France, owe their success primarily to the use of leaves of trees as a fertilizer. The leaves that fall from the trees in the district are carefully collected each autumn. They are put into heaps with loam and are left to decay. The result is a compost far more valuable than can be provided by the aid of loam and manure. Freshly gathered leaves from trees are also used as a mulch to protect crops from frost during the winter months, with excellent results. They are also dried and used freely for bedding for horses and cows. The manure thus obtained is far more valuable than that furnished by the aid of straw. In English agricultural circles straw is considered to be of greater fertilizing value than leaves. This is an error. Scientific investigation has disclosed the fact that decayed leaves are of greater fertilizing value than even manure. In fact, the contents of nitrogen in leaves is 1.86 per cent; in oak leaves 1.18 per cent; in poplar, 0.75 per cent; beech, 0.78 per cent; elm, .03 per cent, and in the vine 0.35 per cent. A comparison with leaves and manure in respect to their fertilizing properties disclosed the following facts: Forty-four pounds of pear leaves, 80 pounds of poplar, 51 pounds of peach, 32 pounds of elm and 174 pounds of vine, respectively, are equal in nitrogen to 10 pounds of manure. A valuable article might be compiled showing the fertilizing value of the leaves of all the various English trees. It is known to some gardeners that the most delicious sea kale forced in this country is obtained by the aid of a thick and loosely packed mulching of tree leaves.—London Globe.

Russell Simpson and Cecil Miner each 13 years of age, were arrested at Coshocton Thursday on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy from John Amacher, a farmer near Willow Brook. The boys escaped last Monday from the Tuscarawas county children's home at Canal Dover.

Sixty thousand dollars and an elegant home with all its elaborate furnishings have been saved out of the wreck of the fortunes of Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, former millionnaire oatmeal merchant, who seven years ago assigned. All debts have been paid in full. Mr. Schumacher is now eighty-five years of age.

An occasion long to be remembered by members of the Hall family was that of a large gathering of relatives at the home of Benjamin Hall, near the city Friday. From well filled baskets came all sorts of good things, and dinner was served on a long table 'neath the shade of the old apple tree. Afterwards there was speaking and singing, in which everyone joined.

Miss Helen Johnson entertained a number of friends informally at her residence in North street Friday evening in honor of Gilbert O. Fay senior, his daughter, Miss Bessie Fay, of Hartford, Conn., who left today for short visit in Seville, after having been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis for several days. Mrs. Emily Brainard Redmond, of Los Angeles, Cal., was also present.

John Dodson, an escaped inmate of the Massillon asylum, was found sleeping on the porch of a brother who resides in our city on Wednesday morn-

CROSSED OCEAN ON GALLEYBOAT.

William W. Graves Had a Unique Experience.

SPENT A MONTH IN ENGLAND.

The Good Ship "Victorian" Had 1,690 Head of Stock on Board Bound for England — How They are Fed, Watered and Taken Care of Enroute.

William W. Graves, son of L. G. Graves, of this city, has returned from England, where he spent a month in travel. Mr. Graves was one of the large number of college students who went to England this summer by the cattle boat route. While crossing the ocean he had a large opportunity to study human nature and his experiences were most interesting. In speaking of his trip Mr. Graves said:

"There were four college men in the 'gang' with me when we went on board at New York. One was from Cornell and the other two and myself of the alumni of Wooster University. There were also a German school teacher and an Irishman, some 80 years of age, who was going back to his native land after an absence of many years.

"The prospect did not really seem inviting when we stepped aboard the ship Victorian, of the White Star line. There were 1,020 head of cattle and 673 head of sheep on board. That the odor from these ships may not become obnoxious to residents of New York the government regulation provides that they must pass Sandy Hook before 9 o'clock in the morning. While we were going down the sound I took the opportunity to study my shipmates. To generalize, one might say that they are a rather rough crowd, but after a few days' acquaintance one finds that they are good at heart. I don't believe they would steal from their shipmates.

"There were two lots of cattle, each with a foreman. Immediately under these foremen were the paid men whose duty it was to walk about at night and see that the cattle were fed properly. Some of the most peculiar characters are to be found in the ranks of these inspectors. One, I remember, was an old fellow named Ned Jennings, who, although very profane, would never curse any human being, but would confine his choice epithets strictly to the cattle. Under these paid men were the 'cattle stiffs,' as they are called, or those men to take direct care of the cattle. It was in this class that I traveled.

"The duties of this office were not to say onerous. Of course, we had to rise every morning at 5 o'clock and water the cattle. This was done by buckets. Breakfast was served at 8 o'clock and at 9 o'clock all hands turned to and hoisted the day's hay and corn out of the hold. All lifting was done by steam winches. All we did was to fasten the chains around the bags of corn and the bales of hay. And besides, everyone takes his own time on an English boat. In fact, during the entire time I was in England I never saw anyone hurry. Well, when the 240 bushels of corn were distributed, we were allowed to rest until 12 o'clock, when dinner was served. At 2 o'clock 120 bales of hay were shaken out and fed to the cattle. Our work for the day was then completed and we could do as we pleased."

"Tell about the food and the sleeping quarters," Mr. Graves was requested.

"It would be hard to describe the food which was given us the first few days. There was coffee and a kind of hash for breakfast, beef and potatoes for dinner, and bread, tea and hash or 'accuse,' as it was called, for supper. After the first few days, however, we paid the steward of the ship twenty-five cents a day to give us something to eat.

"The regular quarters for the crew were in the forecastle, but I only slept in there one night. The remainder I spent on deck, as did most of the others. Fortunately the weather permitted this. I don't know what we would have done if this had been impossible. The forecastle was a very small place with bunks along the wall and a bench in the center. It had little ventilation. The odor inside was almost unbearable."

"What becomes of all the cattle that are shipped over there during a year?" Mr. Graves was asked.

"Together with the stock which is shipped in from other countries, it is used to feed the people of England. As you know, England raises her own food for only two months out of the year. During the remaining ten months she is fed by other countries. Our ship was docked at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, where there are im-

mense abattoirs. Here the cattle are unloaded. We had some difficulty in getting the cattle off the ship, as the British law is very strict regarding cruelty to animals and we could use but little force. We had to start the sheep right by carrying them off in our arms. When one would go wrong all would follow. The cattle had prospered during the voyage, evidently. They were fatter than they were when we left New York. Although four sheep died during the voyage, no cattle were lost. After we had unloaded the ship was taken to Liverpool and tied up in one of the immense docks which make that city one of the greatest shipping centers in the world. The crew was then discharged."

THE DRIES WON ON SATURDAY.

Sugarcreek Township Not to Change Its Condition.

BREWSTER MUCH CAST DOWN.

The Men There Were Hoping That the Township Would Go "We" and That They Might Celebrate on Sunday—Dries Won by a Majority of 88.

The local option election held in Sugarcreek township Saturday resulted in a victory for the dries by a majority of 88 votes. The vote by precincts was as follows: Justus, wets 37, dries 94; Wilmot (outside the corporation), wets 8, dries 32; Beach City (outside the corporation), wets 5, dries 35 Elton, wets 51, dries 35; total, wets 108, dries 196.

Gloom pervades the atmosphere about the railroad camp at Brewster. The men there were in hopes that they might be able to enjoy preliminaries tonight. Those who favored a wet township worked hard to save their cause, but to no avail. They will be compelled to wait two years more.

The large number of non-residents which were brought down from Brewster to vote were turned away by the election judges. At no time was violence threatened, although many angry words were exchanged. The election judges at Justus, where most of the trouble occurred, were James K. Wilhelm, president; Louis Glick, Frank Booth and Webster Liefer. The clerks were George F. Warstler and Richard Evans.

Temperature had its strongest hold in Wilmot and vicinity. The fallow fields in which the wets worked were in the northern part of the township about the precinct of Elton. It is now expected that Massillon will get most of the liquor trade from this township. The street cars running to this city are of easy access, and it is expected that those at Brewster who want drink will come to this city after it.

It is the intention of Superintendent Hyman to gradually increase the size of the hospital's dairy until it is large enough to furnish the entire institution with an abundance of milk. The cows which the state has at present now help out greatly in getting a sufficient supply.

Miss Grace Boone has returned from a week's visit to Niagara Falls. She was accompanied by Miss Lois Gribble, of Massillon.

Dr. James Anderson, of Salem, was a visitor at the hospital for a few hours Thursday. He called on professional business.

Steward Dudley was not in his office several days this week on account of illness.

P. SISTERHEN'S FUNERAL.

A Large Gathering at St. Clement's Church, Friday.

The funeral of Paul Sisterhen, who was drowned in the Ohio river at Navarre, Wednesday afternoon, took place from St. Clement's Catholic church at Navarre at 9:30 Friday morning, the Rev. Leo Reinartz, assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, in this city, officiating. The coffin was almost buried in flowers and the dead boy's schoolmates marched to the service in a body, carrying other beautiful floral offerings.

An immense congregation attended the funeral. The pall bearers were Jerome Kline, Harry Ilivog, Clarence Dretke, Charles Padula, William Converse and William Fadizzi.

Young Sisterhen was one of the most popular boys of his age in Navarre. He was known to have had no bad habits whatever. He was well liked in school and was making excellent progress in his studies.

SWIM IN NOVEMBER.

Pool at the New Athletic Club House to be Ready Then.

Ground will be broken Monday morning for the Massillon Athletic Club, new building. Contractor Meinhart now has a gang of men at work on the lot in North street, clearing up the rubbish and removing the rear wing of the house which stands on the premises. The house will be raised and remodeled for an office and club reading room. The new building will be erected immediately behind it. It is expected that the club house will be finished before November 15, the time allotted in the contract. The baths which the building is to contain will be invaluable to the football team while in training next fall.

SURVEY NOW BEING MADE.

Work on Sewage Beds to Begin Soon.

NOTES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL.

Three Feet of Ground to be Scrapped Off of Five Acres of Gravel—Crops at the Hospital This Year are the Best in the History of the Institution.

The first real work toward the completion of the new sewage disposal beds at the state hospital was commenced when Surveyor Shutes, of a firm of Columbus sanitary engineers, began to survey the ground preparatory to laying the pipe. The new addition to the beds is to be on the Dell Irair, near the canal. As soon as the survey of the pipe line is completed, lines will be run for the new beds. It is expected that three feet of earth will have to be taken off before the gravel can be reached. As the beds cover an area of five acres this process, in itself, will occupy about three months. W. H. Vogt & Co., of this city, have the contract for the job. The scraping will commence in the near future. Dr. Hyman says that he hopes to have the new disposal plant in operation at the end of three months.

The vacancies caused by the resignations of Mrs. Vaughn and McGeorge, of the medical staff, are being filled.

Wednesday Dr. Oral Tatje, of Columbus, arrived to take Dr. Vaughn's position. Dr. Tatje graduated from the Starling Medical School at Columbus in June. His home is in Columbus. On Monday Dr. J. R. Montgomery, of St. Paul, will arrive to take the remaining vacant position. Dr. Montgomery is also a young physician, having graduated from the Ohio Medical University in 1903. During the past year he has been serving as an intern in a Dayton hospital. Both of the new physicians are capable young men and were chosen on account of their ability and promise along their new lines of work.

The crops at the hospital this year are the best ever harvested. Dr. Hyman estimates that the wheat crop will be one thousand six hundred bushels. Five hundred and forty-nine bushels have already been threshed. The thirty four acres of oats have been cut and will be threshed as soon as ready. The hay crop was eighty tons. Together with the oats, there will be plenty of feed for the hospital teams, as well as the fifty head of cattle.

It is the intention of Superintendent Hyman to gradually increase the size of the hospital's dairy until it is large enough to furnish the entire institution with an abundance of milk. The cows which the state has at present now help out greatly in getting a sufficient supply.

'MISSES' Ocean Swimming Tickets—NORTH GERMAN Lloyd Hamburg American, CONRAD, FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN Lloyd & PRINCE Lines. Money forwarded anywhere.

Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vaults and caskets cleaned, new one constructed and repainted. Chas. Swanson, 30 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.

LOST.

WATCH—Lady's closed case gold watch, with German silver link chain, at Meyer's Lake waiting station, about 1 o'clock Friday evening. Finder please return to Maxine & Shandridge's clothing store and receive reward.

FOR RENT

A PARTMENTS—Two 6 room apartments in house 73 and 75 N. mill; well and cistern water; gas for heat and light; possession given at once. Inquire Geo. W. Henrich, 79 N. Mill. Farmers phone 64.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. \$100 per month. Isaac Conrad, over Merchant's Bank.

FOUR ROOMS with bath on W. Main street

THE TENNIS GIRL.

THE GIBSON WHITE LINEN TAILED COSTUME STILL SMART.

No Dress Well For a Tennis Tournament Is Half the Battle—Never Wear Lace Trimmed Petticoats. Appropriate Neckwear and Hats.

The typical tennis girl, the sort of girl one would expect to find in a Gibson picture, is gowned in dazzling white linen of severe make and wears a shirt and a straw panama or linen hat. The only relief she affords herself is a hatband and waist belt in colors which probably proclaim the college or the club of some masculine relative or friend. More becoming if less ostentatiously sporting is a ribbon of pale blue to match blue eyes or a pale pink to accentuate a delicate complexion. Per-



GOWN OF LINEN AND EMBROIDERY.

Birth of Kaiser's Grandson on July 4 Suggests Action.

happ most alluring of all is the entirely white ensemble. The tournant girl should remember to dress well for her matches. We all know what a tremendous incentive is the sympathy of onlookers on such occasions. Indeed, onlookers are quite as alive to the appropriateness as to the prettiness of a player's costume, and they give a perhaps unconscious backing to the girl who is clever enough to combine these desired objects. Not knowing either of the players, they want the one who looks the most charming to win. And she is swayed to her best exertions by this thought, probably openly expressed in applause of her good strokes.

For this girl the ideal apparel is that described above. Every garment must, of course, be of spotless freshness. Nothing is likely to prejudice the minds of an audience as any lack in respect, and this means a clean white skirt every day of a tournament week. The underskirt also forms a consideration of essential importance. On no account should a lacey petticoat be worn for rentals. Great as is the attraction of such lingerie, there is danger of the foot catching in it. The embroidered substitutes are now so lovely that one can give up the less suitable alternative without regret. A white silk petticoat is likewise delightful for tennis, as it is so easy to move about in, and it may be made with an amiable muslin overfouce, so that no effect of daintiness is lost.

The question of hats and neckwear is not so easily disposed of. Some tennis players have never swerved from their devotion to the sailor hat, and custom has inured them to its weight and made them oblivious of any discomfort arising from its hardness. Others, however, have adopted the panama and linen hats, both of them preferable from the picturesque point of view. The Peter Pan waist is a popular sporting model this summer. With its turnover collar, elbow sleeves and flaring cuff it is indeed both comfortable and becoming.

The tennis costume illustrated is of white linen. The skirt is laid in box plait and stitched ten inches from the waist. The little jacket is on the kimono order and elaborately worked in English embroidery.

AMY VARNUM.

"Peter Pan" Things.

First came the "Peter Pan" hat, a queer little plaited Scotch affair, with quills.

This was followed by the "Peter Pan" blouse, with low round collar, short sleeves and patch pocket.

Now there's an entire "Peter Pan" suit, which youngish girls are wearing with immense delight, because of its simplicity and girlishness.

It's merely a shirt waist suit, the blouse whereof is like that described above, and the short round skirt plaited or plain. For country wear, mornings, picnics, etc., it's a very pretty

so far that's all the "Peter Pannish" modes, though possibly those new belts of bright Scotch plaid silk belong to that category.

Winter Clothes.

When packing away winter clothes try dried lavender, cloves and other fragrant spices with them, instead of the inevitable camphor or moth balls. Pleasant odors will prevent the moths as effectively as disagreeable ones, provided they are sufficiently pungent.

For Fancy Work.

Large sewing bags to use for one's fancy work are made of wide ribbon and two small embroidery hoops are used for handles.

TO SAVE THE BUFFALO.

Herd From New York to Be Set Free in Oklahoma.

The offer made by the New York Zoological society to the government to place a herd of buffalo on the Wichita forest reserve, in southwestern Oklahoma, has been accepted, and a herd of from fifteen to twenty buffaloes will be shipped as soon as an area of good grazing ground can be fenced in, says the New York Tribune.

The society desired to aid the government in preserving these animals from extinction, but exacted a promise that a habitat should be provided where the expense of constant feeding would be spared, where shelter from storms could be had and where the buffaloes could breed prolifically.

It has been conceded by competent authorities that the American bison cannot be preserved from final extinction by breeding in close confinement in parks or zoological gardens. The animals can be saved only by establishing herds on very large areas, so that they will be in a semiwild state and can obtain the exercise that is absolutely essential to their welfare.

The New York Zoological society sent J. Alden Loring to Oklahoma to select a good grazing ground, with plenty of permanent water. Forest Supervisor Morrissey of the reservation and Mr. Loring decided on a suitable spot, and an appropriation of \$15,000, inserted in the agricultural bill, was obtained to build the fence. As soon as the fence is completed the herd will be shipped.

It is hoped that this can be done in the fall, as it would not be advisable to turn them loose in midwinter after having been in captivity, nor would it be possible to ship the animals just previous to calving time in the spring.

The bison in captivity at the Bronx park zoo are in fine condition, according to the authorities there. The herd is said to be the largest on public exhibition. It is hoped that other owners of buffaloes will follow the example of the society in assisting the government to perpetuate the animals.

U. S. GIFT FOR NEW PRINCE.

Birth of Kaiser's Grandson on July 4 Suggests Action.

Because he had the good fortune to be born on the Fourth of July the baby, of the crown prince of Germany is in line for something handsome at the hands of a bevy of patriotic American girls, says a Berlin special cable dispatch to the New York Press. Miss Nettie Spencer of the University of Chicago, a prominent member of the American Women's Club of Berlin, is organizing among the members of the American colony a movement to present the crown prince's heir souvenir especially commemorative of the fact that he was born on Independence day. Miss Spencer thinks that the royal christening next month would be an ideal occasion to show in this way appreciation of the many overtures of friendship and good will which the kaiser has made toward the American people in recent years. Such an act would, she believes, insure for future American colonies in Germany the kindly interest of the present crown prince when he becomes kaiser and that of the newborn prince when he in turn is called to the throne.

An amusing incident is said to have developed through the zeal of the wireless telegraph operators on the Baltic, who, it is alleged, informed the kaiser twice within an hour the other day of the arrival of a grandson. Until inquiries had been made at Potsdam the kaiser was under the impression that he was the grandfather of twins.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUZZLE.

Noted "Indian Altar Stone" Destroyed by a Farmer.

The destruction with dynamite of the famous "Indian altar stone" on the farm of Joseph Horner, near Millborough, Pa., has created intense indignation among scientists, says a special dispatch from Washington, Pa., to the New York Times. Horner admits having blown the famous rock to pieces and says he did it because parties were continually tramping over his farm to look at it.

The rock, as it was called, stood on top of a high hill on the Horner farm. It was covered with figures of men, animals, snakes and, strangest of all, a figure of a kangaroo, all chiseled in the rock. It was discovered a few years ago, and ever since the Horner farm has been a Mecca for archaeologists, all of whom were puzzled over the engagement lasts, and she in turn wears his photograph on her breast near her heart. These are called "love buttons," and if discarded any day by either of the parties it is a sign that the engagement is at an end.

Engagement Button in Vogue.

A pretty way of sealing an engagement has been invented by the inhabitants of the east end of London, says a cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Every man, immediately he is engaged, is expected by his fiancee to wear a button brooch with her photograph in his buttonhole for as long as the engagement lasts, and she in turn

wears his photograph on her breast near her heart. These are called "love buttons," and if discarded any day by either of the parties it is a sign that the engagement is at an end.

Horse Talk.

Note.—The Bide-a-Wee society proposes to furnish free straw hats and free drinks to all working horses which apply.

That suits us, See?

And here's our best to the Bide-a-Wee!

It's mighty hard lines on a decent horse.

That works all day—a-hearing his cross.

Nor ever complaining nor going on strike.

Nor scrapping about what he doesn't like.

To have to suffer a long, long dry

With his head unprotected from a broiling high.

And to keep on trot to get his work done

With his head unprotected from a broiling sun.

The Bide-a-Wee

Or anybody else

Doing such deeds of charity

The horse is with them on the spot

To give them all the pull he's got.

And we whinny our thanks to them and say

They're acting in a Christian way,

For a horse must look to the kind above

With which, if they choose to disregard,

He's up against it mighty hard.

He is indeed!

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.

FRENCH ARTIST'S QUEST.

Crosses Atlantic to Find Lost Beauty. Prettiest Girl's Picture His Clew.

With a photograph—a snapshot taken by himself in a suburb of Paris—of a girl whom he describes as "the most beautiful creature in the world," Julian Dupree, a distinguished French artist, recently arrived at Philadelphia in search of the original that he may paint her portrait, says the New York Press.

For nine months Dupree has given himself up to this quest. He says that in all his life he never saw a young woman so fit to inspire a painter's brush. He enthusiastically declares that should he paint the girl he would have achieved the greatest triumph of his career. Already Dupree has visited Egypt, having heard that the young woman had gone there with a party of tourists.

Dupree first saw the young woman when she was looking at the tomb of Napoleon. He was entranced by her beauty, and on the spot made a drawing of her. A few days afterward Dupree and a friend were in a suburb making photographs. As they walked by the roadside an automobile passed.

A short distance ahead the machine stopped at a fountain, and the first person to alight was the beautiful young American. As she stood drinking Dupree "snapped" her. Then the auto raced away.

Dupree gave himself to a hunt for the girl. He sought her in all the cafes and made inquiries among his American friends. Then suddenly at a reception in the American embassy in Paris he caught a glimpse of the girl. He hurried to seek an introduction so that he might beg a sitting, but just then the girl went with several others to their carriage and was whisked away.

Again Dupree started on his hunt, and hearing that a beautiful girl was one of a party bound for Egypt he went direct to Cairo. He spent two months in Egypt, but did not find the object of his quest. Returning to Paris, he heard recently that the young woman lived in Philadelphia, and he at once went there.

The Frenchman is thirty-five years old, with a Vandyke beard and a distinctly "artistic" appearance. He has taken a suit in the St. James hotel and says he will remain indefinitely. He is well known in Paris and London and has letters of introduction from prominent persons in both cities. Should Dupree see the young woman he will seek a formal introduction and crave the honor of painting her picture.

MONUMENT TO A PIONEER.

Norwegians of Northwest Start Movement to Honor Klemg Pearson.

A movement has been started by influential Norwegians to erect a monument to the memory of Klemg Pearson, who nearly a century ago led the first band of Norwegians to America, says a special dispatch from Hudson, Wis., to the Chicago News. It is proposed to erect the monument at Ottawa, Ill., where there is a colony that was founded by Pearson.

Pearson was born in Norway in 1782 and came to America in about 1821. He returned to Norway shortly after, and it was not until about 1825 that he brought over a band of Quakers who were eager to reach the new world where they would not be persecuted for their religious beliefs. Much of the early movements of these colonists has been chronicled by Professor Rasmus Anderson of the University of Wisconsin and Knud Langdon, who was at one time editor of the Skandinaven of Chicago. This first colony settled in Orleans county, N. Y. There were fifty-two passengers on the ship that brought them over, and while at sea a child was born who is now Mrs. Margaret A. Atwater of Western Springs, Ill.

Pearson was the first Norwegian to reach the country west of the great lakes, and about 1833 he arrived at Chicago. The following spring he brought a colony of his countrymen into LaSalle county, Ill., which grew prosperous. Later he founded colonies in Iowa and Missouri. He died in Texas in 1865 and was buried in a Lutheran cemetery near Norse, Bosque county.

Now, if you will start tickling off the months on these prominences and depressions, one for each prominence and one for each depression in regular order, you will find the long months' all come on the high places and the short months all in the low ones:

First knuckle, high place, January; first depression, low place, February;

next knuckle, March; next depression, April; next knuckle, May; next low place, June, and then the fourth and last knuckle, July. Then you come back to the first knuckle and start over again.

High place, August; first knuckle, October; next depression, November, and the next knuckle, December.

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The Massillon Independent

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inger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and To
bacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6 1901

Placing their companion, who could not swim, upon a pneumatic mattress and pushing it before them, two wrecked yachtsmen swam several hundred yards through a choppy sea near Portsmouth, N. H., the other day and were saved. Their yacht was a total wreck, having struck on a rock. Now let the steamship companies equip the cabins on their boats with modern air mattresses and in time of danger let every passenger promptly go to bed, draw up the covers and pull for the shore.

The law has spoken on the much discussed question: Should women alight from street cars with their faces to the rear? The Boston superior court decided the other day that a person injured by getting off a street car with the face to the rear cannot collect damages. This decision reads:

"If this plaintiff, in getting from the car, got off from the right side, placing her right hand on the stanchion of the car and her left foot on the ground, so that she faced the rear of the car, and, while the car was in motion, attempted to get off while facing the rear of the car, she is guilty of contributory negligence and cannot recover."

The month just closed, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dunn & Company, has furnished the lowest record of commercial failures in recent years. This showing is looked upon as all the more favorable because of the record breaking activity in trade and the increased extension of credit. The failures reported were 788 in number, which compares with 786 in the same month in 1905. The amount of defaulted liabilities involved in the failures of last month was \$6,919,014. While this sum is somewhat larger than the \$6,148,930 reported in July, 1905, no other year of the preceding decade made as good a showing except 1899.

This is the silly season for beauty doctors and the ladies who answer Bluebell's anxious questions in the "Helps to Beauty" column. We are informed that the girl who desires to keep her peaches and cream complexion intact in sunny weather will find ripe tomatoes, lemons, watermelons and other luscious fruits and vegetables of lasting value as beauty promoters. No one seems to have suggested the application of a fruit salad, which would be effective and becoming, when artistically garnished with lettuce. At the same time, the young lady who places her reliance in good soap and an abundance of water seldom lacks admirers, we notice.

The New York and Boston papers are discussing the proper scale of tips to be paid in hotels and restaurants for services which are really paid for to the proprietor of the institution patronized. As a matter of fact all tips are un-American and should be disengaged. No self respecting waiter, Pullman car porter, and least of all a United States mail carrier ought to accept a gratuity, but, as a matter of fact, they all do. Since there is not sufficient pride and spirit in this necessary element to resent the tender of compensation in this form, at least let us reduce the latter to some definite system. Out in Massillon we are not troubled to know how to meet the requirements of the situation. Ten per cent of our bill is all that we ever pay and all that anybody should pay. That is the European rule and as we have borrowed the habit of paying fees from abroad we might as well limit it to European proportions.

ON THE WAY HOME.

Congressman and Mrs. Longworth Sailed Today.

Paris, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth today sailed from Chebourg for New York on the American liner St. Paul.

Complexion treatments are a necessary part of the grooming of a well preserved woman. It is not so much a matter of how you look today, as how you will look tomorrow. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does the business. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltz Company.

Read the "want" columns daily

WHY WE REJOICE
AND ARE GLAD

Traveling Man Says Massillon is a Good Town.

Will Make Fast Time to Cedar Point.

Traveling Passenger Agent Odensbaugh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was in the city Wednesday and informed the committee in charge of the Retail Grocers' Association picnic that all arrangements have been made to reach Cedar Point from Massillon on Thursday, August 14, in the fastest time ever made by any railroad company. Rumors which have been circulated in the past few days that slow time will be made on this excursion are entirely without foundation.

SENSATION AT
CANAL FULTON

Telephone Girl Elopés With Pittsburgh Contractor.

MAN IS SAID TO HAVE A WIFE.

Miss Luther was Night Operator at the Canal Fulton Telephone Exchange—Letter from Woman Claiming to be Dale's Wife.

The following sensational story is contained in a special from Canton to the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Canal Fulton is in the midst of a social sensation which has terminated in the elopement of a Pittsburgh contractor and a pretty telephone operator in the Canal Fulton office. The beginning of the love match was six weeks ago, when Hiram Dale, of Pittsburgh, aged 47, who, it is claimed, has a family, went there with a gang of men to commence the erection of a railroad bridge for the B. & O. railway. He met Miss Susan Luther, daughter of a farmer, who was employed as a night operator.

Soon after the engagement had been announced rumors came to the ears of the Luther family that Dale had a wife and family in Pittsburgh. The minister advised against the marriage. The girl and her parents did not believe the stories and went to Massillon, where an elaborate wedding outfit was purchased and a day set for the wedding. By reason of the rumors it was decided to go to Pittsburgh to be married.

On arriving there Miss Luther was left at a hotel, while Dale and a friend went out. Dale remembered that he had left valuable papers at Canal Fulton and said he would accompany her back. So the trio started on the homeward journey, but Dale left Miss Luther and his friend at Warwick, where a livery rig was engaged to take the disappointed girl home.

A few nights after Miss Luther's home coming her brother was awakened by a sound of sand being thrown against his bedroom window, but he paid no attention to it. Miss Luther heard it and arose shortly afterward with a complaint of a severe headache and went down stairs. This was the last time she was seen in the village or at home.

It is charged that Dale had returned, and, under cover of night, a preconcerted arrangement between the lovers was carried out by which the two silently stole away.

Just a day or two ago the Luther family received a letter from their daughter, dated at Philadelphia, asking that her clothes be sent there. She said Dale and she could not live without each other. From Pittsburgh comes the statement from a woman claiming to be wife No. 2 that if the Luther girl married Dale she would be wife No. 4.

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INJUNCTION ISSUED.
Beidler Faction Adopts New Tactics in Mine Controversy.

The trouble at the mines of the West Lebanon Coal Company at West Lebanon took a new turn Saturday morning, when Sheriff Brown, of Wayne county, swooped down upon the employees of the Hanna-Ireland faction, then in control of the property, and served an injunction restraining them from remaining in possession thereof. Judge Taggart, of the circuit court at Wooster, granted the injunction. The Beidler faction, which secured it, was compelled to furnish an \$18,000 bond to cover possible loss in case the Hanna-Ireland faction wins the suit. It is said that the mine will be operated at once. By getting an injunction the fight is at last brought into the courts, where it can be permanently settled.

The new management is willing to respect the scale signed by Mr. Enfield for the West Lebanon Coal Company. No ill feeling exists between the company's officials and the miners.

THIRTY WORKMEN

KILLED BY BOMBS

Were to be Used by Strikers Against Soldiers.

EXPLOSION WAS PREMATURE.

A Squadron of Russian Warships is Now Assembled at Cronstadt—Chicago "Dry" Today for the First Time in Its History.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—A dispatch to the evening Standard from Moscow says that a number of workmen there today prepared to receive with bombs a detachment of troops sent against them, when one was prematurely exploded by accident and exploded the other bombs, blowing thirty workmen to pieces and wounding many others. The soldiers were not injured.

FIRING AT CRONSTADT.

Wires Are Down and Details are Unobtainable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—A report of renewed firing at Cronstadt reached here this morning, but telegraphic communication is cut off and it is impossible to ascertain what has occurred. A squadron of warships arrived at Cronstadt last night and is anchored under the guns of the forts.

CHICAGO A "DRY TOWN."

First Time in the History of the Windy City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—For the first time in its history Chicago is today, while primary elections are being held, absolutely a "dry town." The law forbids the selling of spirituous or malt liquors during elections, under ironclad provisions, which make it mandatory on the authorities to cancel the license of any saloonkeeper violating the law.

SAFE CRACKER ARRESTED.

Man Charged With Robbing B. & O. in West Virginia.

CANTON, Aug. 4.—A man believed to be Joseph Sweeney, a well known safe expert, was arrested Friday afternoon by Police Detective Ryan. The charge against him is suspicion. Sweeney is wanted in Morgantown, W. Va., for the cracking of a safe in the office of the B. & O. railroad office. He is charged with stealing \$110 and valuable papers. A reward of \$50 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the man. Lieutenant Wielandt has a picture of the man in the files of his Bertillon cabinet. Measurements of Sweeney will be made Saturday to see whether they correspond with those on record.

Since seen last in Canton he has grown a mustache and his hair has turned somewhat gray, but Detective Ryan recognized him immediately and put him under arrest. He was found in "Whiskey alley."

He will be held on suspicion until the detective agency of Chicago has been heard from.

A telegram was received by the Miller-Blanchard Company Friday night from Mrs. Emma Varney Flagg, of Wellesley, Mass., with instructions regarding the burial of the man who was supposed to be Samuel Verney. In the message the name is given as Sumner Varney. Varney committed suicide last Monday night, and until Friday night no word had been received from his relatives. Unless instructions to the contrary are received, the burial will be made Monday afternoon in Westlawn cemetery.

GYPSIES DISMISSED.

Nora Rohn Said She Went With Them Voluntarily.

The three gypsies who were charged with abducting Nora Rohn from the home of her father near Navarre last Friday, and who were arrested in their camp near Akron on Tuesday, had a hearing before Mayor Wrawick at Navarre Wednesday afternoon. There was not sufficient evidence to convict them, the girl testifying that she had accompanied them voluntarily. Immediately after the hearing the gypsies left for their camp. The girl said afterwards that she was 16 years old instead of 13 as was stated.

For any pain, from top to toe, from any cause, apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Pain can't stay where it is used.

WHY MINES ARE IDLE.
Trouble Between Two Factions of Stockholders Unsettled.

The trouble between the two factions of the stockholders of the West Lebanon Coal Company at West Lebanon took a new turn Saturday morning, when Sheriff Brown, of Wayne county, swooped down upon the employees of the Hanna-Ireland faction, then in control of the property, and served an injunction restraining them from remaining in possession thereof. Judge Taggart, of the circuit court at Wooster, granted the injunction. The Beidler faction, which secured it, was compelled to furnish an \$18,000 bond to cover possible loss in case the Hanna-Ireland faction wins the suit. It is said that the mine will be operated at once. By getting an injunction the fight is at last brought into the courts, where it can be permanently settled.

The new management is willing to respect the scale signed by Mr. Enfield for the West Lebanon Coal Company. No ill feeling exists between the company's officials and the miners.

HERE AT HOME.

Massillon Citizens Gladly Testify and Confidently Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

It is testimony like the following that has placed "the old Quaker Remedy" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Massillon citizen:

Mrs. Rose M. Remmelle, of 121 Wooster street, says: "I value Doan's Kidney Pills today as highly as I did in the summer of 1900 when I was pleased to give them my unqualified endorsement through our Massillon papers. The cure effected at that time, four years ago, has been permanent. Other members of my family have also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and know of several others who recommend them very strongly from the benefit they derived from their use. I procurer this remedy at Baltz's drug store."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name: Doan's and take no other.

STRIKE IS OVER.

Leaders are All Under Arrest at Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—The strike of the employees of the street railways and factories here is over. All the leaders of the socialist red guards have been arrested and the organization has been broken up.

KILLED BY BOMB.

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—(By Associated Press)—A bomb was exploded in the Kasan railway station today. Two persons were killed.

There is just as good fish in the brine as ever came out of the sea;

But you will take it out in fishing'

Unless you take Rocky Mountain Tea. The Baltz Company.

Chautauqua, N. Y., B. & O.

Excellent service via Cleveland and L. S. & M. S. Ry. Leave 9:45 a. m., arrive Chautauqua Assembly 7:05 p. m. Round trip \$6.80.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashtabula, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Milwaukee Central Ry., Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Diseases of the Material May Be Successfully Cleaned.

In washing nice gingham dresses or waistls there are four things to be avoided—hard rubbing, strong soap, hot water and hot starch, says a writer in the Christian Work and Evangelist. Ginghams shrink considerably, and therefore allowance should be made in making. If colored garments are taken singly and rubbed out quickly through a light suds and after wringing are plunged at once into cold hard water the fading process is at once arrested. Then they must be rinsed in cold water slightly salted to which a little vinegar has been added. The former sets the colors, and the latter brightens them. If grass stains are found upon the garment they may be removed by using alcohol, if taken while fresh, but an old stain should first be rubbed with lard and then with alcohol. Delicate colored ginghams should be washed through thin starch water, without any soap, and then rinsed in soft, cold water and hung to dry in a shady place, as few colors can stand being exposed to the sun while damp.

To wash the pretty striped and checkered gingham dresses successfully rub them lightly through a strong pearlne suds, made especially for them; then rinse in clear warm water immediately after they are washed, turn inside out and put them through good clear starch that has been strained, and dry as soon as possible. When perfectly dry sprinkle evenly, roll up a short time and iron on the wrong side over a thick ironing cloth. If the dress is trimmed with embroidery iron the rest of the garment first, then dampen the embroidery and iron on the wrong side over a thick flannel. This will cover the figures of the embroidery to stand out in bold relief, and the dress will look as good as new. Tucks must be pulled straight and ironed on the wrong side first and then on the right side, and they look better if knife is run under the tucks to keep them from remaining flat.

How to Treat Discolorations.

It is often the case that people meet with accidents and bruises that cause disfiguring discolorations from which they suffer not a little embarrassment and annoyance. It is worth while to know that there is a simple remedy and one quite within the reach of every one, says the Pittsburgh Press. Immediately after the accident mix an equal quantity of capsicum annum with mucilage made of gum arabic. To this add a few drops of glycerin. The bruised surface should be carefully cleaned and dried, then painted all over with the capsicum preparation. Use a camel's hair brush and allow it to dry, then put on the second or third coat as soon as the first is entirely absorbed. A medical journal is authority for the statement that if this course is pursued immediately after the injury discoloration of the bruised tissue will be wholly prevented. It is also said that this remedy is unequalled as a cure for rheumatism or stiffness of the neck.

Resolved first:—That the Chippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, does hereby disclaim any interest in the coal lands in the state of Ohio, and to state its charter and corporate franchises; the receiver before appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and personalty, into cash and pay off and discharge all its debts, liabilities and obligations; and after discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders to the best of their ability and power; no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided.

Resolved, second:—That the President of the company cause to be published in the newspaper of foreign resolution to be published in the Massillon Independent, it being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week, and cause to be inserted in the secretary of state of the state of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

JAS. W. WARICK, President of said Corporation.

Attest: H. W. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now 15c

Roofing Paper, one and two p. y., nails,

Eggs, Varnish, Paints, Stains, Jap. lac.

Lacqueret, White, Lead, Turpentine,

Hardware, Miners' Lamp and Supplies.

Mantles from 8c, 25c

OIL KING'S NEW FAME

ANECDOTES ABOUT TOOKE.

An amusing Incident When the Comedian Was Playing for a Benefit.

A curious incident occurred during one of the visits to Birmingham, England, of the late John Lawrence Too, the English comedian. On that occasion there were some fifty seats arranged "behind the scenes" for eager spectators. Too, coming from his dressing room to the stage, had to pass some of these seats. The foremost occupants were a would-be aristocratic old lady and her daughters. When Too passed them, as Tom Cranky, the bricklayer, in "The Birthplace of Podgers," the old lady's blue blood boiled at the indignity of such men being near her, and she murmured audibly that she wondered the workmen were not kept away. The young ladies were quicker, and discovered their companion's error and told her of it. However, in the next piece a somewhat similar mistake arose in the old lady's mind, and, finally in the last piece, which happened to be "Oliver Twist," when Too drew near her party, again on his way to the stage as the Artful Dodger, her anger knew no bounds, and she declared, looking around her haughtily, that she had never before been in such low company, and that the workhouse must have been let loose into the theater! Her daughters had some trouble in convincing her of her third mistake, and, and doubtless to this day she maintains to her own private friends that the manager of the Birmingham theater was very careless as to whom he admitted within his establishment.

"The upper classes Mr. Rockefeller found charming," says Dr. Biggar. "We were agreed that the French women are not beautiful, but they have a vivacity not found in women here. They know the art of dress, the exact angle of a hat for the most becoming fit, the proper blending of colors in everything they wear."

"But their feet! Oh, dear, their feet distressed us. Their shoes are too large and they do not fit. If they dressed their feet as well as they do their heads they would be the most charming women in the world."

Now American women take that as a fine piece of gallantry, of loyalty, on Mr. Rockefeller's part. It indirectly states that the American woman has a small, well formed foot and a well fitted shoe.

"He must mean to compare our feet with those of the French women," said a woman in discussing the matter the other day, "for what other women can John D. Rockefeller draw comparisons with? That means we have pretty, well formed feet, doesn't it?" she argued.

On the other hand, the acting French consul general at New York, M. Lucien Bonzom, laughed heartily at Mr. Rockefeller's opinion of the French woman's foot.

"Ma fol," said he, "what, to begin wiz, does Mr. Rockefeller know of ze American woman's foot? He has been all of his life only wiz ze American money, what you call it, and zat ees all. Ze American woman's foot we Frenchmen perhaps can pass an opinion, for in France zose sings are very much obsarved."

Toole told an amusing story as to his makeup. The incident occurred when he was playing for a benefit at Sadler's Wells, in London. He performed at the Surrey theater and at the Adelphi, in London, on the same evening and had little time to lose in dressing. However, his performance being over at the Surrey and the Adelphi he left the latter house, taking a cab in order to be driven to Sadler's Wells. He entered the cab as Mr. Spriggins, an old man, the character in "Ici on Parle Francais," which he had just been playing, and, to the cabman's intense surprise, when he opened the door of his vehicle for his fare to dismount at the stage entrance of Sadler's Wells, the popular attire of Muster Grubridge in "The Green Bushes," met his eye. There was of course no vestige of old Mr. Spriggins in the cab. "What have you done with the old man?" cried the startled cabman, frightened at his sudden disappearance. "Where's the old man?" Hereupon Too explained to him that he and the old man were one and the same person, held out a liberal fare and told him that they were waiting for him on the stage inside the theater. But the cabman was obdurate and refused to let his fare go, calling on him continually to produce the old man. The disturbance might have been prolonged had not some of the theatrical officials come outside to look for the recreant actor and found him struggling between the cabman and the appreciative crowd. A release was effected and Too taken in triumph to the stage.

Toole was not only a comic actor. He had serious pathetic powers, and his rendering of Cate Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth" impressed all who saw it.

BANKER'S SON A SCULLION.

Young Idealist Studying the Lowly So as to Uplift Them.

Philip Vanzant, son of George Vanzant, president of the Prairie State bank, is putting in his vacation as a scullion in the kitchen of a club at Lake Geneva, says a Chicago dispatch.

Young Mr. Vanzant is the theological student in the University of Chicago, and his ambition is the ministry. He is filled with high ideals and is an earnest believer in the "uplift." He has taken the course of washing pots and pans, carrying coal and mopping up grease so that he can study the character of the people whom he proposes to reach when he begins his "uplift" crusade. He has been at the work a little over a month, and in that time some of his ideals have been smashed and others have received severe jolts.

One of his most cherished ideals about the greater democracy and the equality of man was smashed the first Sunday he was at Lake Geneva. His father, mother and younger brother were guests of the club that day.

When it came time for dinner, after he had turned the ice cream freezer, thrown out the garbage, cleaned up the pots and pans, fixed the fires and scrubbed the grease up from the floor where the cook had let it spill over, he cleaned himself up, put on his coat and went into the dining room to dine with his family and the other guests. But some of the members, knowing he had been doing menial work, objected and were so rude about it that he was obliged to withdraw.

Vanzant has organized a Bible class among the help, to which he devotes an hour every Sunday.

Removing a Kansas War Relic.

The old stone schoolhouse at Mound City, Kan., the county seat of Linn county, is to be razed and the materials in its walls used to improve the public highways, says the Wilson County Citizen.

The building was erected about the beginning of the Rebellion, probably in 1861. The only conflict between regular Federal and Confederate troops fought on Kansas soil was called a battle occurred on Mine creek, near Mound City, Oct. 25, 1864. The schoolhouse to be dismantled was used as a hospital at the time of the battle, ambulances from Mine creek carrying both Union and Confederate wounded soldiers to the shelter of its walls for care and treatment, a number of them dying in the building.

Cow Raising Motherless Calf.

A tenant living on the James Reeson farm, southwest of Cambridge City, Ind., has a Jersey cow which is nursing a young colt with as much affection as if it were her own, says a Peru (Ind.) dispatch.

The mother of the colt died and the colt was turned loose in the barn with the cow, which immediately took it under her care.

Kaiser Wilhelm Grosswater.

Cheer, ye German people; shake the land with cannon shot!

Hall the trio unrivaled—me und Little Bill und Gott!

I'm a grandpa!

Oh, grind your molars, Teddy, while my hands I wildly clasp,

For where are now your bear hunts and your scuddings of the Jap?

And your submarine excursions? Dreß und zwanzig! Off the map!

I'm a grandpa!

Drain the Rhine wine goblets; empty all the steins of beer!

I'm a grandpa!

Show the happy tidings to the nations far and near—

I'm a grandpa!

Germans, pay the homage which each loyal subject owes;

Barber, give an extra twist to my mustachos;

Mother, mother, mother, on my bosom pin a rose!

I'm a grandpa!

Thomas R. Ybarra in New York Times.

SELECTIONS.

STUDY FOR SCULPTORS.

Modern Discus Thrower Strikes a Graceful Attitude.

"If any of our sculptors are seeking for a new subject," remarked an artist who was sitting through a set of athletic games at which Martin J. Sheridan was giving an exhibition of his skill at throwing the discus, "there is the man for them to study. Just watch him the next time he throws the thing from my point of view and see if you don't think they would be rewarded for their study."

The spectator to whom this remark had been addressed kept his eye on the hero of the Greek games from the viewpoint of his sculptural possibilities, and this is the impression he received: A tall young man in a white, sleeveless jersey, running trunks and black spiked shoes stood quietly out in the middle of the field while a smart summer shower dampened his black hair until it was streaked down over his low forehead. His chest was unusually broad and deep, his shoulders square, the muscles of his legs having their greatest development in their long shins rather than in circumference. His repose was the most striking thing about him after his muscular development, for he rarely moved, talked little and laughed or smiled less. It was plain he took his work for the moment seriously.

Nor when it came his time to throw the discus did he alter his manner, except to grow more intense, if anything. Grasping the circular disk of wood and metal, he made one preliminary and wide sweep of his body and arms, the movement being noticeably slow, and then as he gathered the necessary momentum he twirled with almost incredible speed twice around on his toes, the second revolution carrying upward until it seemed as if he must necessarily leave the ground and fly up into space, so full of the suggestion of flying was the tense, beautifully graceful figure.

As he rose on his toes in one of those revolutions of his body his figure had more grace than that of the classical "Discus Thrower" and suggested flying more than does Diana on her tower or the angel fluttering before Sherman as he marches to the sea.

Any sculptor who can create that effect in bronze is likely to be ranked among the masters of his kind and will do something far and away above the tinkling golf players or football warriors that so far represent the highest flights of our sculptors in works in the field of sport.—New York Press.

Our Railways.

The average number of passengers in each railroad train in the United States in 1904 was 50,25. This represents a growth from about 39 a train in 1898, but is still far below the development attained abroad. In 1898 Germany carried an average of 71 persons in each train, and India had the large figure of 189. The development of the electric railway in this country and the frequent train service help to keep down the average. On each of the 212,000 miles of railway in 1904 there were carried an average of 104,193 passengers. That is to say, the aggregate passenger mileage of the country, according to the Railway World, divided by the mileage of the track, gives the figure named. In Germany, as far back as 1898, this figure was 342,000 persons; in France it was 283,000 in 1897, in India 289,000 and in Austria 214,000. The figures for Great Britain are not obtainable.

Absinthe in the Class Room.

An amazing discovery has been made in one of the communal schools of Paris. A class master noticed that after 10 o'clock every morning one of his pupils, a little boy of seven, seemed to become a prey to fits of delirium. He thumped his neighbors and when reproved by the master rolled on the floor shrieking and groaning like one possessed. The child was constantly at the habit of asking leave of absence for a minute or two, and the master had him watched. It was found that he carried a small bottle of absinthe in his pocket and took a sip as often as he could escape from the class room. When it came time for dinner, after he had turned the ice cream freezer, thrown out the garbage, cleaned up the pots and pans, fixed the fires and scrubbed the grease up from the floor where the cook had let it spill over, he cleaned himself up, put on his coat and went into the dining room to dine with his family and the other guests. But some of the members, knowing he had been doing menial work, objected and were so rude about it that he was obliged to withdraw.

For some time there has been growing a defection in the Democratic party

A Deer and a Man.

In Westboro, Me., Percy M. Arnold saw a deer the other day. The animal allowed the man to approach it. Arnold threw his arms around the deer's neck. The deer sprang off toward the woods at great speed, and the man was afraid to let go. The deer rushed through bushes and over walls in its endeavor to shake off its strange burden. At last the deer brought up against a tree, and as Mr. Arnold had no wind left after meeting the tree he dropped off. Arnold will be forced to buy a new suit of clothes to replace the tattered rags which the bushes left him, when the doctor allows him once more.

Bottle Making Machine.

Fourteen years ago a bottle manufacturer, Claude Boucher, in Cognac, France, was forced to close his factory by the continuous strikes and exactions of his employees. He then set to work to invent a machine for the manufacture of bottles. This machine is now in use in various parts of the country. One-quarter of a million bottles are turned out by it daily. A single machine produces 35,000 bottles in twenty-four hours, and any one can learn to run it in a week. The bottles are stronger and look better than those made by the blowers.

The Nines of Pope Plus.

When the pope gave a dinner to celebrate his elevation to the cardinalate he remarked to one of the guests that he had been nine years at the seminary, nine years curate at Tombolo, nine years rector of Salzano and nine years bishop of Mantua. Plus X. was also patriarch of Venice and cardinal for nine years.

TURNING THE COLORADO.

Effort to Be Made to Get It Back to Original Course.

An army of men will shortly begin the titanic struggle with the rushing Colorado river, attempting to check the devastation which the change in the river's course has brought to two states. Three hundred square miles flooded, 200 miles of railroad tracks washed out, a thriving industry ruined—this is the record of the destruction caused by the river breaking through its banks and flooding the surrounding country.

The Colorado river is the dividing line between Arizona and the southern portion of California. Most of the water has poured into the Yuma basin, in Arizona, but the flood has also brought destruction to the one industry in the miles of the burning southern California desert. The Salton sink, once a part of the Pacific's bed, but for centuries past a level bottom of pure salt harvested year after year for the markets, has been flooded, and the unique salt farm has been wiped out of existence, temporarily at least. Hopes are held forth that the work which the Southern Pacific Railroad company is to begin will make the salt industry possible there again and that once more the little village of Salton, where the salt workers lived, will be populated.

To operate this novel salt farm a cable was designed, drawn by a cable attached to a small steam locomotive. This locomotive passed to and fro on a miniature track, and by means of a big grooved wheel, set horizontally in the fashion of a street cable, the plow was drawn at right angles to the engine. Plowed into furrows, the salt was heaped in great cones, placed in carts, and shipped to the market, the greater part of it requiring no refining process, so pure was it.

The salt farm was a profitable industry, and the operating company built a little settlement at the foot of the mountain. Here the salt was treated when necessary, and here were the homes of the workmen and their families. But at the present the village is wrecked and the farm deserted, for it has become, literally, another Great Salt lake.—New York Tribune.

Pike's Peak.

The birthday of a mountain peak has seldom, if ever, been observed in America, but in September the birthday of Pike's peak, so far as history is concerned, will be observed by the state of Colorado, with President Roosevelt and some of the members of his cabinet as guests. The occasion will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mountain by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and may possibly be the occasion of an international event of some interest. When Lieutenant Pike was captured by Spanish soldiers in February, 1807, he was relieved of several maps and manuscripts, which were never recovered. They are supposed to have been sent by the governor of Santa Fe to the viceroy at the City of Mexico and by him forwarded to Madrid. As the Spanish are careful about the preservation of historic documents and records, it is believed that Pike's papers are still in existence. At the suggestion of Representative Brooks of Colorado Secretary Root has requested the Spanish government to institute a search for them. If found they will probably be returned.

Forest Fires.

Last year forest fires in this country burned over an area of 150,000 acres. This area is great, yet it is less than half of that which was swept by fire the year before. One reason for the difference is the increased efficiency of the fire patrol under the United States forest service. Its jurisdiction is limited to national reservations, but the influence of the forestry service extends to many private wooded tracts. The professional foresters are teaching the people how to care for the trees. One simple rule, which the owner of a few trees can easily follow and the owner of many trees cannot afford to neglect, is to keep the underbrush cleared. Most forest fires start in brush. A wood clear of brush has, so to speak, no kindling in which a fire can start.

Blackburn of Kentucky.

It is said to be not at all unlikely that Senator Joe C. S. Blackburn will be the next governor of Kentucky. One of the most popular men the state has ever known, he is the hope of the Democrats of the state, who are opposed to the so-called machine administration of Governor Deekham, who is trimming his sails for the United States senate to succeed J. B. McCreary.

For some time there has been growing a defection in the Democratic party

Developing Empire.

The cutting up of the large landholdings in the Sacramento valley into small farms simultaneously with the completion of great systems of irrigation has brought on an era of development in the northern part of the state, the importance of which is scarcely realized as yet outside the immediate vicinity of the undertakings. But the developments are big with importance not only for the Sacramento valley, but for the entire state and particularly for San Francisco.—San Francisco Call.

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PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Socialist Home Colony.

Upton Sinclair, Socialist and author of "The Jungle," which was in part responsible for the meat packing investigation, is deeply interested in a home colony scheme that he proposes to establish near New York city. The idea of the home colony, as explained

by Sinclair, is the founding of a cooperative colony, where children will be reared on a community plan in a building especially constructed for the purpose and free from all the dangers and discomfort which the little folks encounter in the homes of their elders." At a preliminary meeting held in New York Mr. Sinclair outlined a plan of organization which, however, is subject to change. What character the colony is to take in all details is to be determined democratically by majority vote. Fifty thousand dollars is the estimated sum needed to put the colony plan in operation. An entrance fee of \$10 will be paid by each family joining the colony, in which women will be allowed equal rights with men.

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY.

TRIPS TO GHOSTLAND

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Finished Sheep Pay Best.

One of our oldest and most successful breeders and importers of high class stock told me some time ago that, after many years' experience in handling horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, he found his best profits, greatest pleasure and satisfaction in the sheep division of his business. And well may I endorse his statement, as for many years my comparatively small flock has produced for me more profit than all else on the farm. A mistake of many in our country is the selling of butcher's lambs in the fall at a small price while by feeding on well for four to six months longer the value can be easily doubled and the former profit quadrupled.—John Campbell, Ontario, in American Agriculturist.

Horse Facts.

There is such a thing as feeding too much.

While the horse does the hardest work he should have the best care.

Don't think that you can raise the best horses by feeding on corn as a grain ration. They need grain that will produce bone and muscle.

Horses which are fed improperly are subject to colic. Overloading the stomach on coarse feed and work is just what causes it. Remember that the horse has a small stomach and feeds accordingly.

On idle days lessen the amount of grain. The system cannot utilize as much food when idle.—E. J. Walerski in National Stockman.

Grain for Pigs on Grass.

There is no way in which a shot can be made to gain so fast as by feeding corn or other grain in connection with grass. A little soaked corn fed daily while the shots are on clover puts on weight at an astonishing rate and quickly puts the animal in marketable condition.

Feeders should remember that no one kind of feed is as good fed alone as when combined with one or two other kinds of feed. Both grass and corn are natural and excellent leg feeds, but neither one is as good alone as when combined with the other. Corn makes fat very fast when the system is in healthy, thrifty condition, and nothing equals grass as a conditioner.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Ringing Hogs.

Breeding stock hogs that are kept from year to year must be ringed if kept on pasture, and they will do no good without pasture, says J. A. Doble in National Stockman. Pigs that are farrowed in fall, grown in winter and finished in spring, when the ground is soft, should also be ringed. But those that come in spring are not large enough to do any great damage until midsummer. By this time the pasture is so dry and solid that they will do but little mischief from that time on unless heavy rains should come.

The Pig Is Cleanly.

The pig by nature is one of the cleanest of animals and in internal construction resembles the human being more closely than any other animal. What wonder then it is that we hear of so much disease when they are kept under such filthy conditions as we so often see. Give them clean, healthy surroundings and we shall hear very little of disease and they will be to us the money making machines they have proved themselves.—R. T. Archer in American Cultivator.

Orchard Culture.

The fruit experimentation station at Mountain Grove, Mo., has long tested the advantages of orchard culture and the condition of crops in recent years and will continue this work. It has been found that a crop which will cover the soil during August and September will be a great advantage. It is not advisable to plow this crop under until spring, for if allowed to remain on the ground during the winter it will serve as a protection.

Molasses and Straw.

A great many farmers cut all their straw last year and fed it with "black strap," about one cupful of molasses mixed with water to five head of cattle—just enough to nicely dampen the feed. This is considered very satisfactory, as it induces the cattle to eat the feed up well.—Ontario Cor. American Cultivator.

Second Growth Clover.

The second growth clover for hay should be cut when in full red bloom, with but few brown heads, and cured in the cock, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. It should never be sun dried, as that renders the fiber and better parts so brittle that much is lost in storing.

The Checkrein.

Use the checkrein with a little common sense. If used properly it will hold the head on the level and prevent sore shoulders, as the collar presses on the whole shoulder when the head is on the level. The natural level with some horses is higher than with others!

Care of Dairy Utensils.

Sunlight and pure air are the cheapest and most effective means of keeping the dairy utensils pure and sanitary after they have been cleaned. Where these conditions do not exist it is advisable to put them in a hot drying room.—Kansas Experiment Station.

Dry Mash For Fowl.

This is a mixture of ground grains, mainly wheat bran. It is fed dry in troughs, boxes or self feeders. It is usually kept before the hens all the time.—Blas.

HORSEMAN'S EXPLOIT

Galloped a Hundred Miles In Less Than Ten Hours.

ONLY THREE STOPS WERE MADE

Harry K. Vingut Won \$1,000 Wager at Belmont Park in Half the Time He Said He Could—Rode Six Ponies and Barely Escaped Lightning, Bolt Shattering Pole as He Passed.

To decide a wager of \$1,000 made with Edward L. Norton, a broker, Harry K. Vingut of the New York Racket and Tennis club, a horse owner, rode 100 miles on horseback in 9 hours and 9 minutes at Belmont park the other afternoon, says the New York Herald. Under the terms of the bet he had twenty-four hours in which to complete the journey. Vingut used six ponies, mostly quarter and half breeds, and galloped his mounts all of the way. The performance of the young man is considered by horsemen as a demonstration of much endurance.

Members of several New York clubs, themselves with money wagered on the bet, were not only treated to the spectacle of a man giving his best efforts to win a bet, but were witnesses of one storm which came near turning the contest into a tragedy.

Vingut was riding past the three-quarter pole, galloping freely on a fresh horse, when a bolt of lightning struck the pole and shattered it. He was only ten feet away. He clapped his knees to the sides of the plunging horse, caught him before the animal could start into a run, wiped his hand across his face as though dazed and then continued to the point where his anxious friends were waiting for him. He swept by them with a wave of his hand to indicate that he was unharmed and then passed around the curve.

Mr. Norton, who watched after Vingut at the conclusion of the feat, declared:

"I lost \$1,000, but I am mighty glad Vingut beat me. It was a game struggle. I am as tickled over the result as though he had paid me the money."

Vingut entered the saddle at 4:42 o'clock in the morning. His timers were Edward L. Norton, E. A. Thompson and L. E. Larocque. Others who witnessed the feat were August Belmont, Philip Brown, W. G. Street, E. Livingston, Jr., E. La Montague and Mr. Gorman, the superintendent of the track.

One of the ponies covered thirty miles at intervals. Mr. Vingut rode continuously for forty-three and one-half miles on one relay. It took the rider 13 hours 39 minutes from the time he took his first mount to complete the hundred miles. He was on the ground three times. While at breakfast he took time to shave himself. When he dropped to the ground upon completing the sixty-ninth circuit of the mile and a half course he said:

"I'm glad that last mile is over. Let's see, it's a hundred miles and a half over. I have done no riding in six years. Figure to yourself the mood I am going to be in when I come out of bed tomorrow morning."

Vingut was dined by Mr. Morton and his friends at the Racket and Tennis club at night. He had had a rub down, plenty of arnica and witch hazel and appeared as fresh as any of the four men who returned with him from the park in an automobile.

There was plenty of light in the sky when Vingut and the timers stepped from the clubhouse and went out on the track. Vingut wore riding breeches and a flannel shirt. His head was bared. A half dozen ponies, some of them saddled, were waiting at the start. Vingut selected one, vaulted into the saddle and waited for the word. The pony felt a touch of steel and bounded away like the wind. He was full of run, and Vingut had to restrain him for a circuit or two.

There was more or less monotony in the first quarter of the century. Vingut changed his mounts frequently. If he was tired when he had ridden twenty-five and a half miles he did not look it.

He said that he was going to eat a cow, he felt so hungry, and the manner in which he made a steak, chops and eggs disappear indicated his hearty appetite. He had stopped at 6:50 o'clock and when he concluded breakfast decided that he needed a shave. This operation he performed quickly and then stood around to talk to his friends.

It was 8:10 o'clock when Vingut was again in the saddle. He covered forty-three and one-half miles before he took another rest, at 12:35 o'clock, when he had luncheon, and he was hungry again.

Vingut figured on three hours to cover the thirty-one miles remaining, and he did it in less than that. He started on his last ride at 2:45 o'clock, in a heavy storm and over a sloppy track. His clothing was wet through when he finished, at 5:21 o'clock, completing 13 hours and 39 minutes from the time the start was made, including the rests. Vingut lost fourteen pounds.

BRITISH BRIEFS.

For every 4 shillings spent in Britain on drink only a halfpenny is expended on education.

The English agricultural laborer gets 18s. 3d. a week against 10s. 3d. in Scotland and an average of 10s. 1d. in Ireland.

Ireland's high water mark in population was reached in 1841. She had then 8,175,124 people. She has now fewer than 4,500,000.

Gibraltar is the smallest British possession. It measures less than two square miles. Canada is the biggest, with 3,746,000 square miles.

Owing to the large profits accruing from the various municipal undertakings at Bolton, England, for last year, the corporation has been able to hand over in relief of the taxes the sum of \$217,500.

In London the other day an Australian postage stamp, the fourpenny blue, with the swan inverted, was offered at auction and was withdrawn when \$2,000 had been offered. Only nine specimens are known to exist. One was sold a short time ago for \$2,000.

SHORT STORIES.

The first instance of collaboration in English literature was that of plays by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Astronomers are the longest lived of any class, not even excepting clergy. Thirteen of the great astronomers have been over ninety at their death and thirty-two over eighty.

In Rockland, Me., the other day a shipment of live lobsters was made to Seattle, Wash., which is believed to be the longest distance thus far for a consignment of that kind.

"This town," says the Washington (Kan.) Republican-Register, "has a young man who pawned his watch to obtain money for a bath. We contend that this is a claim for distinction possessed by no other town on earth."

One of the curious customs in congress is to furnish free lemonade for senators, while representatives must pay for the same luxury. The latter are beginning to grumble at what they call discrimination. No one seems to understand why the distinction is made.

THE STATELY ELM.

It rivals the oak. It is always stately. It is charmingly graceful. It makes a delightful avenue. Its growth suggests a playing fountain.

It requires a goodly amount of moisture. Its wood is hard, heavy and coarsely grained.

It should be away from the shade of other trees.

Its bark is ashy gray and what is known as flaky.

Its lovely oval alternate leaves are pliantly pointed and double serrate.

It grows all the way from Newfoundland to Florida and then onward to the distant Lone Star State.

The elm of old England was planted in New England by a wheelwright who found it superior for the hubs of his wheels.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Very few strictly tailored garments are seen, even the long coated linens such as occasionally appear having rather an out of date look.

Transparent lace is a favorite trimming for smart tub dresses, and batiste and muslin embroidery is another charming and fashionable decoration.

Vests form important accessories to the up to date toilet, and there are almost as many varieties and as many ways of arranging them as there are people to wear them.

Very smart skirt suits, or, rather, three piece suits, are made with plaid silk skirt, and coat and waist of plain silk, matching the predominating color in the plaid.

Many of the linen and mercerized gowns show little vests of contrasting color or material, sometimes both, buttoned blindly or straight down the center, with soft covered buttons.—New York Post.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

A recent experiment in New York shows that "lemon" candy containing an overdose of muriatic acid is bad for children.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Monkeys are used to test the merits of English whiskies. Men are used here, but in the end they make monkeys of themselves.—New York Herald.

Bryan is a grandpa, Emperor William is a grandpa, and President Roosevelt is a father-in-law. Well, well! How the boys do keep growing up!—Chicago Record-Herald.

Airsheets, it is now promised, will soon be on the market at \$1,000 each. Why fritter away your installments on an automobile when you can get an even more dangerous machine for the same price?—Indianapolis News.

SEA BATHING HINTS.

Never bathe directly after a meal.

After dressing take a brisk walk to restore the circulation.

Don't go into the water when you are feeling chilly or out of sorts.

The first bath of the season should not last longer than a quarter of an hour.

However well bathing may suit you, never remain in the water longer than half an hour at a time.—New York Mail.

CHILD'S PLAY TABLE.

CAN BE TURNED FROM TABLE TO SAND BOX.

Invented by a clever kindergarten—it is little more than four feet long, two and a half high and of lesser width.

An ingenious play table for children which has been adopted by many kindergartens in this country and even in Germany is the recent invention of Miss Frances A. Greenlaw, a young

teacher from Marinette, Wis. It saves space and time, serves as well in an ordinary nursery as in the schoolroom and amuses the little folk by its very capacity of transformation.

The table is a little more than four feet long, two and a half feet high and of lesser width. The varnished top is ruled in squares, helpful in dressmaking, plaiting colored papers, designing and exercises in measurement. When the small students weary of such lessons, the top is tipped over on its hinges, oft regardless of the dolls that crash headlong to earth, and a large box of white sea sand is disclosed. This sight usually evokes the enthusiastic mariner's song, and then the children play with their spades in the hope of finding pearls or sunken ships. The wise teacher sees that there is something new to be found each time.

But the possibilities of the sand box are endless. Houses are built on the beach to the accompaniment of the carpenter's song, the forester sings and plants a grove of evergreens, the farmer builds his dwelling far inland, and the mother hangs out her clothes on the toothpick poles. The sand box is so much fun that it is a question

whether the students will ever be willing to have the top restored and go back to the common toils of dressmaking and designing.

Miss Greenlaw is a most enthusiastic kindergartner. Having a practical knowledge of carpentry, she not only invented the play table, but built the first full size models herself. Her implements were saw, plane, turning lathe and a hammer, which never missed the welder's thumb for a nail.

Rockefeller neglected such minor details as seeing to his quarters in playing with the youngster. It belonged to the concierge. The baby was just old enough to prattle a little French. Mr. Rockefeller taught it to say a few simple English words. It was a fine day and the baby soon grew tired of instruction. Accordingly the citizens of the town were soon startled by the sight of the concierge's baby being wheeled about in a little go-cart. After a short jaunt about the streets Mr. Rockefeller and his charge returned.

Not a day passed, according to Dr. Biggar, without the familiar sight of the millionaire oil man walking the decks with some child friend whom he had met on shipboard.

Dr. Biggar said that Mr. Rockefeller's friendship for children led to another pleasant incident of his European trip.

A patent has recently been secured by Edwin W. Robinson of Punxsutawney, Pa., on an improved rail bond for electric railways. The new bond is arranged to insure an exceedingly firm electrical connection between adjacent rails and in a very simple and economical manner.

The invention will be clearly comprehended by a glance at the accompany-

ing diagram.

IMPROVED RAIL BOND.

ing engraving. It comprises a conductor in the form of a rod, which is bent to enter holes in the webs of two adjacent rails.

The ends of the rod are threaded to receive a pair of nuts, which enter the holes in the webs. The nuts are formed with frusto conical ends, and as the nuts are screwed up on the rod they not only draw the rod into close contact with the webs of the rails, but also wedge their frusto conical ends tightly into the holes in the webs.

This insures an exceedingly good electrical connection between the adjacent rails. It will be evident that the new rail bond can be applied to rails as now constructed.

Vegetable Sponges.

The cultivation of vegetable sponges is making progress in Algeria. About ten species of the plant are known, and they are cultivated in Asia and Africa, being extensive in the regions of Algiers and Oran. Prior to maturity the fruit is edible. When the stage of ripeness, however, has been passed the pulp becomes separated from the fibrous matter which then forms the spongy mass entitled the vegetable sponge. Fine specimens when bleached in a weak lime bath are sold at about a nickel a piece. Paris is at present the chief market for most of the vegetable sponges grown in Algeria. They are suitable not only for toilet and bathroom, but also for domestic purposes.